

# The Daily Gazetteer:

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## DIALOGUE between a FREEHOLDER and a CANDIDATE.

Candidate.

GOOD Morrow, Sir, I hope I do not interrupt your Business.

Freholder. Sir, I have some Knowledge of the Business you come about; and, considering its Importance, shall very readily postpone any other Concern that I may have upon me at present.

My Business, Sir, is only to ask your Vote at next Election.

Very well, Sir: And what Reason can you induce me to give my Vote?

I know there are some who would offer you many Reasons. My Family and myself, 'tis well we have always opposed Standing Armies and

And by that Rule may, for aught I know to the contrary, have been Enemies to the Constitution, and to the Liberty of our Country.

Lord, Sir, Where do you meet with such Stuff as I fancy you have been reading *Hyde's* Letters or some other Blockhead's, in the *Gazetteer*.

Why not *Hyde's* Letters as well as *Hampden's*? Administration you rail at, allow us to read everything; whereas your Orators give us to understand every Saturday, that if their Masters were in power, we should have nothing to read, but what their *Impostures*.

Lord, Sir, you know we have always pleaded the Liberty of the Press!

Very true, Sir. You have pleaded for the Use of the Press, and have abused it more than any Party or did. But shew me, Sir, the Antagonist you are treated with good Manners.

Does not every Body know that the Writers of the *Gazetteer* are Hackers, Hirelings, Blockheads, Puppets? What Manners would you have One use to such poor Devils?

Why there it is now. You have not the least Knowledge of the People you abuse; and if you did know them to be all that you say, it is Impudence in you to treat them with ill Language, while you pretend to argue before the People. Hate them as much as you will, but why disturb us with your ill Language? Our own Writers are better known, and they are known to be all that you say. It is their Party only that makes their present Writings in vogue. I remember One of them writing Poems that Nobody would read, and the Other a Play that Nobody would see. The Man who braves the Pillory, is a Wit of course; he may be truly said to exalt his Name at the Hazard of his Ears.

I find, Sir, you are quite a Ministerial Man.

F. You would take it ill, Sir, if I told you, You are a Conspirator, or a Traitor.

C. Because you could not prove it.

F. And pray, Sir, What Proof have you, that I am a Ministerial Man, as you phrase it?

C. Do not you speak the Language of such a One?

F. No, Sir, I speak the Language of an Englishman. The Language of a Man who will neither be bullied nor bully'd: Who will go to what Church he pleases, keep what Company he pleases, and read what Papers he pleases; without asking Leave of the present, or future Ministry.

C. Why, that, Sir, is just my Way of Thinking: I have always opposed Power, and I will always oppose it.

F. That may be, Sir; but I can assure you, it is not the Reverse of my Way of Thinking.

C. I would be very glad to know, Sir, what is your Way of Thinking.

F. That you shall, with all my Heart. Well, then! First, You must know that I am of no Party in Church or State: I pay my Tythes, because they are established by Law; and I give a handsome Easter-Offering, because I think the Worship of the Church of England, agreeable to the written Word of God. I pay my Taxes, because my Representatives in Parliament thought them necessary; and I will well to the Government, because it protects me.

I reverence a Lawyer of Probity; tho' I would hang a Barretter sooner than a Highwayman. I esteem an honest Statesman an Honour and a Blessing to his Country; and a factious Squire a Disgrace to Mankind, tho' he never had a Place, and squander'd Three Thousand a Year to vex those that had. In short, Sir, I am for Religion, Laws, and good Order, and for those who maintain them; and I like not Irreligion, Sedition, or the Contempt of the Common Principles of Morality, let who will maintain them. — Now, Sir, you know my Way of Thinking.

C. I hope, Sir, myself, and every Gentleman in the Opposition, think in the same Way.

F. I hope not, Sir.

C. Lord! Why so?

F. Because you must have been confounded Hypocrites if you did; since your Practice hath neither suited with this, nor any other Way of Thinking, that I am acquainted with.

C. Then, Sir, I perceive, you believe we don't think at all.

F. Yes, Sir, I do; I believe you think Night and Day, how you shall carry your Point.

C. And pray, Sir, what do call our Point?

F. Ousting the present Ministry, and Securing yourselves from being ousted.

C. But why do you think so?

F. Because your Conduct will not allow me to think any otherwise: You have acted all along on mean, selfish, and base Principles. You have opposed National Measures, when proposed by Others, and you have never proposed any that I have heard of your lives.

C. Did we not propose a Place-Bill?

F. Yes, Sir; but I conceive that to be no National Point.

C. How so?

F. I will tell you in Two Words. There is no Law to oblige us to chuse Place-men, and therefore I can see no Reason for a Law to oblige us not to chuse them. The Nation ought to be left at her Liberty.

C. Very wise Men have thought otherwise.

F. Let those very wise Men propose this Law when they are in Place. But, Sir, come to the Point.

C. With all my Heart, Sir.

F. Will you give me Leave to ask you a Question?

C. Yes, Sir; and will answer it fairly, upon my Honour.

F. Was you one of the Members who retired from Parliament last Session?

C. Sir, I was of the Number of those who had the Honour to declare, That when the Vote would do the Business, Debaring was Impertinent.

F. Sir, I don't care what you had the Honour of declaring: What I want to know is, Whether you had the Honour to keep your Seat, or whether you left it in a Pet, because it had not helped you to a Seat somewhere else?

C. Sir, after the Address which justify'd the infamous Convention, I never enter'd the House.

F. And pray, Sir, what did you think of those that did?

C. I looked upon them as a Faction, in the Service of their Paymaster.

F. And pray, Sir, what do you think is my Opinion of yourself and your Associates?

C. I don't know that, Sir.

F. Then I will tell you, Sir. I won't say, that you were a Set of Conspirators, that deserved to be hang'd; but, upon my Honour, I think you were a Crew of Deserters, who ought never to be elected again.

C. This is very coarse Language, Sir. You ought to prove what you say.

F. Coarse Language, Sir! what, to Men who abuse the King daily, mislead —, insult the Administration, and tear out the Bowels of the Nation?

C. O Lord, Sir! Now I see you are quite a Ministerial Man.

F. Sir, I don't care what you think me. I decide nothing about the Ministry. They may be good or bad; but you and your Friends are Knaves and Fools of your own Shewing.

C. How so?

F. Shew me the Statute which allows a Member to leave the Parliament when they don't do as he directs them.

C. Sir, there is no Statute; but a Man's Reason —

F. Tells him, sometimes when he wants Money he may take it with a Pistol. But then comes the Judge, and he talks as I do, of Law; and, if you talk to him of Reason, he will turn you over to the Reason of Twelve Men, who, if they have any Regard to their Oaths, will have none to your Excuses.

C. But, Sir, this is nothing to the Purpose.

F. In my Opinion it is. In Matters of a Publick Concern, we must have Regard to the Law, which is the Reason of the Nation; and not to the Opinion of every fanciful Man. 'Tis the Law, Sir, that gives me a Vote, as a Freeholder, at your Election.

'Tis the Law that gives you a Seat, when you are elected. And by your good Leave, Sir, if the Law did not permit you to quit that Seat, then the old Proverb, which Lord Bacon says is the Reason of the People, tells us, *That Law Makers ought not to be Law Breakers*; therefore I tell you, that, by my Consent, you shall never sit there again.

C. But, Sir, this was not my private Opinion; it was not the Opinion of a few; it was the Opinion of many sober and judicious Men.

F. Sir, let me ask you another Question.

C. With all my Heart, Sir.

F. Suppose, in the Interval of Parliament, a King of England should declare, by and with the Advice of his Privy Council, that Parliaments were no longer necessary?

C. This would be dissolving the Constitution.

F. I think so too; and for that Reason, I like no such Precedents as you have made.

C. But, Sir, we did nothing like this.

F. Excuse me, Sir, you did as much as you could; and if those whom you brand with so many harsh Names had not had more Moderation than yourselves, the Nation might have smarted severely for your Indiscretion. Come, come, Sir, Dissembling is, in vain: You thought the Secession would dissolve the Constitution; you told the People so; you bid them save themselves; you beat to Arms, and they did not march; so you wisely cry'd, *As you were*; and this you believe will set all things to Rights. But, Sir, you are mistaken; the People of England are not so easily deceived, nor will, I hope, so easily forgive so base, so inexcusable an Action. For, Sir, let me tell you, upon *Jacobite*, *Tory*, and *Whig* Principles, every Man in the Secession was a Traitor; a Traitor to his Country and the Constitution, by betraying the Trust the People of Great Britain reposed in him. That such Men should escape unpunished, may, as things stand, be reasonable; but, should they be elected again, how shall the Nation escape!

C. I perceive, Sir, you must be wrought upon by stronger Reasons than mine.

F. Sir, I detest and despise your Insinuations. Tho' I must tell you, that, considering the Behaviour of those you call the *Opposition*, I should look upon any Measures to be tantamount, which should appear necessary to prevent their seizing the Administration.

C. Are not these scurrilous, slavish Doctrines?

F. No, no, Sir. The Slavery is on your Side.

C. How can that be? We have no Power.

F. Not much, God be thanked; but what you have, you use with a Vengeance. The King, because he is not in your Hands, is treated with the utmost Disrespect; the Laws of the Land, because they have not your Concurrence, are often represented as no Laws, or at least, as Laws not fit to be put in Force. Those who execute the Laws are treated with most opprobrious Language; Smugglers, Rioters, and other Offenders, are countenanced, cherished and excused. If a Man differs with you in Parliament, you charge him with Corruption; in Writing, he wants common Sense; in Speech, he is a Coxcomb, and does not deserve an Answer. Yet, Sir, in former Days, *Englishmen* differed in Parliament, in Writings, in Speech, without losing their Respect to good Manners, or to the Publick Good. If then you are Tyrants without Power; what would you be, if you had it? After such Specimens, is it reasonable to think we should trust you farther?

C. Well, Sir, see what will become of your Trusting other People.

F. There



F. There may for aught I know, come as bad from trusting them, as from trusting you. But then we do not sin with Eyes open; we don't trust those who have already betray'd us, those who act in direct Opposition to what they profess, and while they rail at Placemen cabal for their Places. We do not trust those, who are afraid of trusting each other. In fine, we do not trust Men, who have acted in such a Manner as to deserve no Trust; and if, spite of all our Care, They should betray us, why then, Sir, if they have your Stock of Assurance, they will come and ask our Votes at the next Election; which when they do, I hope they will have the same Answer, I now make you; and that is, That if I had a thousand Votes, I would go a thousand Miles to Poll them in favour of him by whom you are Opposed.

C. Mighty well, Sir! I hope every-body will not be of your Mind

F. Every Man, as sure as you live, Sir, who makes use of his own Money and his own Mind, who does not place Eloquence in Party Sounds or Liberty and Property in March Beer.

I think it incumbent on me to assure my Readers, that there has been a Conversation agreeable to the above Dialogue, between a certain Candidate and a Freeholder, but it not being so proper to mention Names and Places, or other leading Circumstances, I shall leave it to the candid and impartial Calib D'Amvers, Esq; to declare what he knows of this Matter; and I intend shortly to oblige my Readers with something of a like Nature, between a Burgess in a certain Corporation, and a Candidate in Opposition to one of the Gentlemen of the Seceffion.

R. FREEMAN.

#### FOREIGN PORTS.

Leghorn, August 3. N.S. No English Ship hath arrived since my last. On the 16th ult. sailed the Phoenix, Boys, for Smirna: On the 30th, the Goodfellow, Sanders; and the Cholmondeley, Brook, both for Gallipoly; and the Powderham Castle, Teage, for London.

Cadiz, July 28. N.S. No English Ship hath arrived or sailed since my last. Remain the Adriatick, Hanay, for Ferrol; the Marquis, Gardner, for—, the Thomas, Hayden, for Genoa; the Friendship, Lower; the Eltham, Macknamara; and the Elizabeth and Hannah, White.

#### HOME PORTS.

Portsmouth, August 8. This Morning sail'd the St. Joannes, Hans Tylich, for Frederickstad.

Deal, August 8. Wind N.W. In the Downs are the Ruffel, Namer, Buckingham, Orford, Prince of Orange, Superb, Lion, and Salisbury Men of War; the Ruxley, Phillips, for Alexandria; the Mediterranean, Gardiner; and the Morning Star, Bosworth; for Leghorn; the Vigilance, Harriot; the Adriatick, Huddy; the Sweet Peggy, Wicks; the Golden Fleece, Madgson; the Thomas and Diana, Wilson; and the Queen Esther, Slade; for Gibraltar. Came down the Mafra, Smith, for Lisbon. This Morning came down and sail'd thro', the Royal Guardian, Hoadley, for East India.

Gravesend, August 8. Pass'd by the Neptune, Stephens; and the Elizabeth, Grilleat; from Dunkirk; the Mary, Bailly; and the Imperial Ann, Hawks; from Petersburg; and the Friendship, Jacobs, from Hamburg.

Gravesend, August 9. Pass'd by the St. John Evangelist, Wettegreve; the Unity, Carlens; from Hamburg; and the Mary, Abbot, from Petersburg. Arrived,

At Dover, the Britannia, Frankland, from Carolina.

#### LONDON.

Yesterday (by Way of France) came Advice, That the Princess Mary, Capt. Martin, from Madras; the Wager, Capt. Raymond, from Bengal; and the Scarborough, Capt. Westcot, from Bencoolen; and the Nassau, Capt. Hutchinson, from Bombay and Bengal; were all arrived in May last at St. Helena, and would sail from thence all in that Month for London.

The Princess Mary, Capt. Martin, before she arrived at St. Helena, met with a violent Storm, that she lay Gunnel to; but by cutting away her Top-masts she righted: Afterwards her Hatches being opened, the Goods appeared to have met with no Damage.

The Wager, Capt. Raymond, came from Bengal in Company with the Duke of Cumberland, late Capt. Braund, now Capt. Webster, but parted with her Two Days before she arrived at St. Helena.

By the Scarborough, Capt. Westcot, from Bencoolen, there is Advice, That the Marlborough, Capt. Hunt, from London, was safely arrived at Bencoolen.

On Wednesday Night last, Mrs. Gilbert, who was entrusted with the Care of keeping clean the Rooms, &c. in the Lottery Office in Privy Garden, unfortunately fell down the Stairs, by which unhappy Accident she dislocated her Collar Bone, so that she died on the Spot.

And last Night the Coroners Inquest sat on her, and brought in their Verdict Accidental Death.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have appointed Mr. Swifland to be First Lieutenant of the Dunkirk, commanded by Capt. Baker.

Yesterday both Houses of Parliament met at Westminster, pursuant to their last Prorogation, and, by virtue of a Commission signed by his Majesty, directed to the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Wilmington President of the Council, the Lord Monson, and others, were further prorogued to the 18th of October next.

Yesterday Morning Nathaniel Trayton of Lewes in Sussex, Esq; was married at Somerset-house Chapel, to Mrs. Parker, Sister to Sir Walter Parker of Rarion in Sussex Bart. an agreeable Lady with a considerable Fortune.

Yesterday Morning about 4 o'Clock, a Fire broke out in the House of Mr. Creek, a Stationer, next Door but one to Beaufort Buildings in the Strand; he and his Family had but just Time to save themselves, having lost every thing. The Fire was very fierce, and burnt down that and the House adjoining, greatly damag'd that of Mr. Sisson, the mathematical Instrument Maker; it burning backwards, did likewise considerable Damage to the Houses in Beaufort Buildings.

The Occasion of this Fire, as we are credibly inform'd, was, a Lodger in Mr. Creek's House reading in Bed, and he falling asleep, the Candle set the Bed on Fire, and he narrowly escap'd with his Life. The Loss sustain'd is very considerable.

To-morrow Night the Corpse of the Right Hon. Francis de la Rochefoucault, Marquis de Montandre, is to be interr'd in Westminster-Abbey. This Nobleman came over to England on Account of his Religion, and made all the Campaigns under King William III. in Ireland, Flanders, &c. and also served with great Distinction in Spain and Portugal. He was promoted to the Rank of Major-General in 1706, to that of Lieutenant-General, Jan. 1709-10, General of Foot, October 1735, and Field-Marshal of all his Majesty's Forces, July 2, 1739. He was Master-General of the Ordnance in the Kingdom of Ireland, and Governor of Guernsey.

Last Saturday died at Swaffham, in the County of Norfolk, George Brusby, Esq; a Gentleman in the Commission of the Peace, and of the Quorum for the said County.

Yesterday John Albin and Fortunatus Albin were committed to Newgate by Col. de Veil, for breaking open in the Night the Shop of Mr. William Griffin, a Bookfeller of Middle-row, and taking from thence several Books of Value.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	03 44	04 00

Bank Stock 137. India 132. South Sea 92 1-4. Old Annuity 108 1-half. New ditto 108 1-4th. Three per Cent. 99. Seven per Cent. Loan 105. Five per Cent. ditto 89. Royal Assurance nothing done. London Assurance 10 7-8ths. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 2 l. 12 s. Prem. South Sea ditto 16 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 3 l. 7 s. 6d. Premium. Salt Tallow 1-half to 1 1-half Premium. English Copper 3 l. 5 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 1 per Cent. Discount. Three per Cent. ditto 94 3-4ths. Million Bank 115. Lottery Tickets 5 l. 4 s. 6d.

Admiralty Office, August 6. 1739.

THE Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty do hereby direct, that all the Lieutenants of his Majesty's Navy, who are not now employed, do forthwith give an Account to this Office of the Places of their Abode.

J. Burchett.

This Day is Published,  
(Price SIX-PENCE)

MRS. Stephens's Receipt for the Stone and Gravel, with proper Observations and Explanations thereon. Together with some Hints concerning the Preamble of the Act of Parliament on that Subject.

To which are added,  
Some few Thoughts, how most properly to encourage valuable Discoveries, or real Improvements in Physick or Surgery. Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Paternoster-row.

Admiralty-Office, August 1. 1739.  
HIS Majesty having been graciously pleased, by Warrant under his Royal Sign Manual, dated 10th of June 1733, to establish certain Rules and Orders for the better Government of the Charity for the Relief of poor Widows of Commission and Warrant Officers of the Royal Navy: These are to give Notice to all such Widows whose Husbands died on or since the 30th of August 1732, that Copies of the said Rules and Orders are laid in the Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy, at Chesham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth; as also with the Clerks of the Admiralty, at Deptford, Woolwich, and Sheerness; and the Naval Officers at Harwich, Deal, and elsewhere they may be inform'd of all Particulars which concern them to the Benefit of the said Charity, and receive the proper Certificates for that Purpose. But such Widows at so great a Distance from the Place above-mentioned may apply by Letter to Thomas Corbett, Esq; at the Admiralty Office, who will send them all necessary Information. And the Governors of the said Charity intending to distribute to the Widows of such Sea Officers who died before the 30th of August 1732, and whose Circumstances are within the Rules of the Establishment, their Share of Bounty granted by Parliament; these are to give Notice to all such Widows, that they may present proper Certificates and Affidavits, and send in their Claims, that they will meet at this Office on Tuesday the 1st of September next, at Eight o'Clock in the Morning, to receive the Claims of such Widows as shall be qualified according to the said Rules and Orders.

Dr. ROBERT EATON  
BALSAMICK STYPTICK

Truly prepared and sold at the Doctor's late Dwelling House, now Mr. DUTTON's in Salisbury Court, near St. Dunstons Church.

THIS Medicine restrains in a surprizing Manner, all internal as well as external Hemorrhages, i.e. it infallibly and quickly stops all dangerous Bleedings at the Nose or Gums, spitting or vomiting of blood, the immoderate Flux of the Hemorrhoids or bloody Urine or Stools, bleeding of large Wounds, &c. and according to the plain Directions given with it, may appear by the Certificates of several Eminent Physicians in the large Account of this Medicine, written by the Doctor himself, and dedicated to the College of Physicians before his Death.

It keeps good for many Years, at Sea or on Shore, in War or Abroad, i.e. in all Climates, therefore must be useful.

The Doctor not only obtained his Majesty's License for the sole Vending of this most Excellent Medicine, but also a Clause in a late Act of Parliament, exempting the Medicine from the Inspection of the Censors of the College of Physicians, to which all other Medicines are liable.

N.B. Some of the Apothecaries prepare a Spurious Preparation of Helvetius, and use it in the Room of Eaton's; but whoever tries both, will soon be perswaded that Our's exceeds their's in all Respects, in a most singular Degree.

Sold, by Licence, at Garraway's Old Shop, Pradical House at the Royal Exchange; Mr. R. Bradshaw's Warehouse near the Royal Exchange; Mr. John Potter, Chymist, in Lombard Street; Mr. William Evans, Bookfeller, in Pall-mall; Hammond, Jun. Bookfeller, at York; Mr. Roe, Bookfeller in Derby; Mr. Raikes, Printer, in Gloucester; Mr. D. Printer, in Northampton; Mr. Thomas Greenhill, Money-lender, in Bath; Mr. Abree, Printer, at Canterbury; Mr. B. an Apothecary, at Kidderminster; Mr. Trollope, a Keeper, in Exeter; Mr. Hallifax, an Apothecary, at Exeter; Mrs. Unett, a Bookfeller, at Woolverhampton; and Mr. Bryan, a Printer, at Worcester.

These are to Certify whom it may concern, THAT the Two Medicines for the Cure of the Cure of

All Sorts of RUPTURES, BURSTEN, and BROKEN BELLIES.

are removed from the Minorities where they have been sold the Author, so long, and are now sold only at Mr. B. Toyshop, the Sign of the Griffin, the Corner of Bury in the Poultry, at 55. the Parcel, with printed Directions given with them.

These Two Remedies need no other Recommendation, themselves will manifest in two or three Days, using, their admirable and even astonishing Success, gained by their reputation they so justly deserve, both in City and Country after wearing Trusses for many Years to no Purpose.

For by the Blessing of God, they make a perfect Cure either on Old or Young, in a very little Time, and for a Charge, without any Pain to, or Confinement of the Patient. One Parcel is generally sufficient for a complete Cure, especially on a young Person.

Many Hundreds of all Ages and Sexes have been cured them, which occasioned this Publication, for the Good of the Publick; that all such unhappy People may be delivered from the Charge and Slavery of always wearing Trusses.

The World might have had many Certificates of Cured Persons of all Ages, from Children of a few Months old, grown Persons of 60 Years or upwards; but that they are naturally averse to let it be known, that they are such an Infirmity: Yet Mr. Sandwell can satisfy any Enquirer of the Validity of what is here said, tho' he has had such large Knowledge, by reason of the short Time he has sold 'em, as they from whom the Medicines are, of good Reasons, removed.

No Letters received except P. & paid.